

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO  
THE PALMOUTH AND TRURO PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st., 1951.

To:-

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
PALMOUTH AND TRURO PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Gentlemen,

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO  
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made in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry of  
Health  
THE PALMOUTH AND TRURO PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY, FOR  
-----  
Health.

1. CONSTITUTION THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st., 1951.

The Port Health Authority consists of 16 Representa-  
tive Members chosen by the Members of each of the undermentioned  
Riparian Authorities from among its own body, as follows:-

1. by the Council of the Borough of Falmouth,
2. by the Council of the Borough of Truro,
3. by the Council of the City of Exeter,
4. by the Rural District Council of Truro
5. by the Rural District Council of Kerrier.

It discharges Port Functions in waters within the  
jurisdiction of the Joint Board, or vessels coming or being  
within the said limits of jurisdiction.

LIMITS OF JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of the said Port Health Authority  
shall extend to the whole of the Port of Truro, and so much of  
the Port of Falmouth as is comprised within the following lines,  
that is to say: A straight line coincident with the southern  
boundary of the Port of Truro; a straight line drawn from the  
southern extremity of Rose Point to the eastern extremity of  
Dennis Head, a line drawn along the coast from the eastern  
extremity of the said southern boundary of the Port of Truro  
to the southern extremity of Rose Point, and a line drawn along





ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO  
THE FALMOUTH AND TRURO PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st., 1951.

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To:-

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
FALMOUTH AND TRURO PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Report for the year 1951. It is made in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry of Health which prescribe the duties of the Medical Officer of Health.

I. CONSTITUTION OF PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY:

The Port Health Authority consists of 16 Representative Members chosen by the Members of each of the undermentioned Riparian Authorities from among its own body, as follows :-

6. by the Council of the Borough of Falmouth.
1. by the Council of the Borough of Penryn.
4. by the Council of the City of Truro.
3. by the Rural District Council of Truro
2. by the Rural District Council of Kerrier.

It discharges Port functions in waters within the jurisdiction of the Joint Board, or vessels coming or being within the said limits of jurisdiction.

LIMITS OF JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of the said Port Health Authority shall extend to the whole of the Port of Truro, and so much of the Port of Falmouth as is comprised within the following lines, that is to say: A straight line coincident with the southern boundary of the Port of Truro; a straight line drawn from the southern extremity of Zose Point to the eastern extremity of Dennis Head, a line drawn along the coast from the eastern extremity of the said southern boundary of the Port of Truro to the southern extremity of Zose Point, and a line drawn along



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH TO  
THE PALMOUTH AND TRURO PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1931.

THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
PALMOUTH AND TRURO PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

Gentlemen,  
I beg to submit my Report for the year 1931. It is  
made in accordance with the Regulations of the Ministry of  
Health which prescribe the duties of the Medical Officer of  
Health.

I. CONSTITUTION OF PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY.

The Port Health Authority consists of 16 Representatives  
five Members chosen by the Members of each of the undermentioned  
Riparian Authorities from among its own body, as follows :-

6. by the Council of the Borough of Paimouth,
5. by the Council of the Borough of Freetown.
4. by the Council of the City of Truro.
3. by the Rural District Council of Truro.
2. by the Rural District Council of Kerrier.

It discharges its functions in waters within the  
jurisdiction of the Joint Board, or vessels coming or being  
within the said limits of jurisdiction.

LIMITS OF JURISDICTION

The jurisdiction of the said Port Health Authority  
shall extend to the whole of the Port of Truro, and so much of  
the Port of Paimouth as is comprised within the following lines,  
that is to say: A straight line coincident with the southern  
boundary of the Port of Truro; a straight line drawn from the  
southern extremity of Eose Point to the eastern extremity of  
Dennis Head, a line drawn along the eastern boundary of the said  
southern extremity of Eose Point, and a line drawn along





the coast from the western extremity of the said southern boundary of the Port of Truro and across the mouth of the Helford River to the eastern extremity of Dennis Head, and as includes so much of the Helford River as extends from the sea to a straight line drawn due east and west across the said river to the nearest points in the parishes of Wendron and Constantine at the distance of half a mile from the south-eastern extremity of the Parish of Wendron, together with the waters of the said Port of Truro and those of the said Port of Falmouth within such limits, and the place or places for the time being appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for the said Port of Truro, and such part of the said Port of Falmouth and every other place for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for the said Port of Truro and such part of the said Port of Falmouth under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of diseases issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and the docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams belonging to the said Port of Truro and the said part of the said Port of Falmouth.

## II. APPORTIONMENT OF EXPENSES:

The Riparian Authorities contribute toward any expenses incurred by the Port Health Authority in the following proportions :-

The Council of the Borough of Falmouth	six-sixteenths
The Council of the Borough of Penryn	one-sixteenth.
The Council of the City of Truro	four-sixteenths.
The Rural District Council of Truro	three-sixteenths.
The Rural District Council of Kerrier.	two-sixteenths.

During the year I have paid one hundred and seventy (170) visits to vessels of various nationalities for the purpose of inspection, sickness on board, or for the issuing of pratique.

There was one only notifiable Infectious Disease, that



During the year I have paid





of meningitis. Forty-six (46) other cases of sickness or injury were landed during the year and admitted to the Falmouth and District Hospital, and the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro.

The staffs of these Hospitals are extremely helpful in admitting cases immediately, in spite of pressure of work and shortage of beds.

The number of cases of venereal disease has dropped considerably.

The number of deratization certificates issued during the year totalled eighty-three (83); seventy-eight (78) being deratization exemption certificates.

The vessels lying up in the River Fal are periodically inspected, no complaint having been found with regard to the sanitary conditions.

The following details are mainly in tabulated form, and represent the work carried out by this Authority.

Permanent arrangements are entered but not reported on as these are constantly in operation and have been reported from time to time.

Your Sanitary Inspector has carried out his duties efficiently and conscientiously during the past year: to my complete satisfaction.

I would like to thank H.M. Customs Officers for their constant help in carrying out my duties, and the Staff of Messrs G.C. Fox & Co. who so kindly keep me informed of the arrival and movement of vessels which need inspection.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. CECIL DICK.

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1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1951.

TABLE "A"

	Number	Tonnage	Number		Number reported to be defective	Number of Vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of Vessels reported as having, or having had, during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Offr. of Health	Inspected By the Sanitary Inspector			
FOREIGN	(Steamers						
	(Motor &	636,029	26	187	52	52	
	(Sailing	641,905	-	174	56	56	
	(Fishing	17,706	1	17	--	--	
Total Foreign	503	1,295,926	27	379	108	108	
COASTWISE	(Steamers						
	(Motor &	444,532	3	198	39	39	
	(Sailing	886,450	-	541	49	49	
	(Fishing	75	-	1	--	--	
Total Coastwise	904	1,331,271	3	743	88	88	
TOTAL: FOREIGN AND COASTWISE	1,407	2,627,197	30	1,122	196	196	

\* Includes mechanically propelled vessels other than steamers.







## II. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

### TABLE "B"

#### (a) Passenger Traffic during the year.

Number of Passengers	1st Class	2nd. Class	3rd. Class	Transmigrants
Inwards	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Outwards	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

#### (b) Cargo Traffic :

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS :- General Cargo by the Coast Lines Company's  
Ships. Coal, and general Food Produce.

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS :- General Cargo, and China Clay.

#### (c) Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive :-

Abadan; Aruba; Antwerp; Amsterdam; Algiers; Boulogne; Bilbao;  
Bandar; Bordeaux; Baton Rouge; Bona; Bone; Baltimore; Brest;  
Bremen; Bergen; Bermuda; Bremerhaven; Ballata; Bahia-Blanca.  
Cristobel; Calcutta; Curacao; Cartagena; Coos-Bay; Christiana;  
Calais; Chingwangtao; Casablanca; Cape Town; Clarks City;  
Cuxhaven; Charlestown; Dieppe; Dakar; Dunkirk; Ersbjorg; Emden  
Ernvelde; Fecamp; Freetown; Fremantle; Flushing; Ghent;  
Galveston; Gottenberg; Gothenburg; Gibraltar; Georgetown; Huelva  
Hamburg; Horta; Honfleur; Houston; Helsingborg; Helsinki;  
Halifax N.S.; Java; Keni; Karlstad; Kage; Kalstad; Kotka; Kie  
Le Havre; Lisbon; Lagos; Las Palmas; Malmo; Melilla; Men-al-  
Ahmed; Maracaibo; Mena-al-Amadi; Nemour; Port Lyautey; Palma;  
Portland Main; Port Jerome; Rjecka; Rotterdam; Rouen; Sandejford  
St.Malo; Sundsvall; Tripoli; Tonsberg; Texas City; Ymuiden;  
Zeebrugge.







### III. WATER SUPPLY.

(1) Source of Supply for :-

(a) The Port.

A large reservoir in the Parish of Budock belonging to the Falmouth Town Council.

(b) For Shipping:

There is only one supply: the Falmouth Town Council's reservoir already described.

(2) Hydrants and hose-pipes. What precautions are taken against contamination ?

These are well flushed through before the water is passed into the tanks.

(3) Number of water boats and their sanitary condition.

There are now two boats which attend on shipping in the Port. These boats are periodically inspected and have always been found in a satisfactory and healthy condition.

The "Celia B." holds 50 Tons of water.

The "Celia" holds 40 Tons of water.

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### IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS 1933 and 1945.

(1) Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.

H.M. Customs Officers and Port Sanitary Inspector collect the Declaration of Health from the Masters of Ships arriving in the Port. The Declarations of Health collected by the Customs Officers are obtained subsequently from the Waterguard Office by the Port Sanitary Inspector. In cases where vessels have sickness on board or have come from an "infected port" the Declarations of Health are left on board for the Medical Officer's examinations and a record thereof made in a book kept by the Customs.

(2) Boarding of Vessels on Arrival:

Vessels are boarded upon arrival or very shortly after-





wards by H.M. Customs Officers, and also on occasions by the Port Medical Officer and Port Sanitary Inspector.

- (3) Notification to the Authority of inward vessels requiring special attention (wireless messages, land signal stations, information from pilots, Customs Officers, etc.)

Arrangements have been made for the reception (and decoding if necessary) of wireless messages sent direct to Port Health Officer and telegraphic address "PORTELTH" FALMOUTH has been registered by the Post Office.

- (4) Mooring Stations designated under Article 10.

(a) Within the Docks.

(b) Outside the Docks.

(a) Wharf No. 7 has been allocated as an Isolation berth.

(b) In St. Just Pool.

- (5) Particulars of any standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14.

These comprise ships with infectious diseases other than Cholera, Plague, Yellow Fever, Typhus Fever, or Small-pox on board, and ships from Ports in areas listed under Article 11, unless they are carrying Cargoes of Grain or unless there has been during the voyage sickness or death among the crew or passengers, or unusual mortality among the rats on board. In all such cases the Medical Officer of Health is immediately notified.

- (6) Experience of Working Article 16.

Notices have been given from time to time warning persons anxious to get aboard before the ship had been cleaned. The Customs Officers notify the Master when boarding that no person is to board or leave the ship until it has been released under the Regulation.

- (7) What, if any, arrangements have been made for :-

(a) Premises and waiting rooms for Medical Inspection.

None.





- (b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles ?

Disinfection of accommodation on ships is carried out by spraying.

- (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purpose of the Regulations.

None available now.

- (d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other infectious diseases.

Truro County Isolation Hospital. For Smallpox at the Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon.

- (e) Ambulance Transport.

By the County Ambulance Service.

- (f) Supervision of Contacts.

Notices are sent to the Medical Officers of the Districts concerned when contacts leave the Port. Those contacts that remain within the Port District are under supervision of the Port Sanitary Staff during the period of surveillance.

- (8) Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examination of Rats for Plague :-

Arrangements have been made with Dr F.D.M.Hocking, Pathologist to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, to examine rats for Plague.

- (9) Arrangements for other bacteriological or pathological examinations.

Arrangements made similar to the above.

- (10) Information as to the location, days and hours of the available facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease among merchant seamen under international arrangements, including in-patients treatment; also as to steps taken to make these facilities known to seamen.

Cases now investigated at the Falmouth & District





Hospital. Hours Tuesdays 10 - 11 a.m. Saturdays 12 - 1 p.m.  
Treatment at the Falmouth & Truro Port Isolation Hospital.

(11) Arrangements for the interment of dead .

Dead bodies on ships would be removed to the Town Mortuary and necessary action taken to secure burial and post mortem examination when necessary.

(12) Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention.

None.

T A B L E "C"

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels.

Disease	No. of Cases during the year		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous five years
	Passengers	Crew		
Meningitis	-	One	one	2

T A B L E "D"

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival.

Disease	No. of Cases during the year.		No. of Vessels concerned.	Average No. of cases for previous 5 years.
	Passengers	Crew		
-	None	None	None	None

P.T.O.





## V. MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS

### (1) Steps taken for detection of rodent plague:

- (a) In ships in port
- (b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the port.

Vessels, quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., are inspected for the evidence of rats: any dead or sick rats found would be taken and submitted for examination for Plague.

### (2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ship and shore :-

All ships are advised to place rat guards on mooring ropes, and those ships found upon inspection to have rats on board are required to fix guards.

### (3) Methods of deratisation of :-

- (a) Ships
- (b) Premises in the vicinity of docks or quays.

(a) Deratisation of vessels under the International Regulation for the prevention of Plague, etc. is carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Sanitary Inspector. H.C.N. sprayed on in an absorbed form for liberation.

(b) The rat population around the Docks has been materially reduced in recent years by special attention to sheds, warehouses, and other places of harbourage. 641 rats were destroyed, compared with 770 in 1950. On board ships 22 rats were destroyed.

### (4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore.

Special attention is paid to the work of detection of rodents on vessels, quays, docks, etc., in the Port and Borough. An experienced rat-catcher is employed by the Falmouth Docks Company for this work.





(5) Rat-proofing:

(a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc.,  
rat-proof ?

(b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing :

(i) in ships

(ii) on shore

(a) The Port Sanitary Inspector points out where rat-proofing is lacking or could be improved, to Ships Officers and Marine Superintendents.

(b) Any holes, cracks and general dilapidations in concrete floors, etc., are reported to the Dock Company who repair such defects.

THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING  
ORDER 1951.)

This order came into operation on 1st. October 1951, and particulars of the work done will be found in the Inspector's Report attached.

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(1) On Vessels :-

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in year.
Black ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brown ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Species not recorded	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	18	-	22
Examined .. ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infected with Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE "F" (2) In Docks, Quays, Wharves and Warehouses

Number of Rats	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total in Year
Black ... ..	-	-	- )	-	-	- )	-	-	- )	-	-	- )	-
Brown ... ..	-	-	- )	-	-	- )	-	-	- )	-	-	- )	-
Species not recorded	-	71	- )	-	261	- )	-	200	- )	-	109	- )	641
Examined ... ..	-	-	- )	-	-	- )	-	-	- )	-	-	- )	-
Infected with Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Records kept Quarterly													





T A B L E "G"

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague "infected" or "suspected" Vessel or Vessels  
from plague infected ports arriving in Port during the Year.

Total No. of such vessels arriv- ing	Number of such vessels fumigated by SO <sub>2</sub>	Number of Rats killed	Number of such vessels fumigated by HCN	Number of Rats killed	Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed	Number of Rats killed	Number of such Vessels on which measures of Rat destruction were <u>NOT CARRIED OUT.</u>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nil	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil	-	Nil





TABLE "H"

\* Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued

during the year.

Net Tonnage	No. of Ships	No. of Deratisation Certificates issued					No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates Issued.	Total Certificates Issued
		after fumigation with:			after Trapping Poison- ing, etc.	Total		
		HCN	Sulphur	HCN & Sulphur				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Ships up to 300 tons ...	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
" from 301 tons to 1,000 tons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" " 1001 tons to 3,000 tons	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
" " 3001 tons to 10,000 "	74	5	-	-	-	5	69	74
" over 10,000 tons ...	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTAL ...	83	5	-	-	-	5	78	83

\* Applicable only to those Ports approved by the Minister of Health for the issue of Deratisation and Deratisation Exemption Certificates in accordance with the provisions of Article 28 of the International Sanitary Convention, 1926. (Form Port 11.)





TABLE "J"

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

Classification of Nuisances :-

Nationality of Vessel.	Number inspected during the Year.	Defects of original Construc- tion.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, Vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
BRITISH	721	-	328	21
OTHER NATIONS	455	-	186	28





## I N S P E C T O R ' S       R E P O R T .

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PALMOUTH AND TRURO PORT HEALTH  
AUTHORITY.

### SHIP    INSPECTION.

Vessels entering the Port are visited as soon as possible after docking and enquiries are made concerning the Health of the Crew, the occurrence of any sickness during the voyage, the source of the water supply, the condition of tanks and bilges, and the presence of animals or parrots on board. The Deratisation or Deratisation Exemption certificate is inspected and if found to be in order the Inspector, accompanied by a ship's officer, proceeds to the examination of the sanitary condition of the vessel, pointing out any defects or nuisances and suggesting the remedy to be adopted. The majority of the shipping companies are always ready and willing to remedy any nuisance or defects on their vessels which have been brought to their notice by the Inspector.

During the year 1,176 vessels were inspected and 196 of them were found to have nuisances or defects on board. It was not necessary to serve any statutory notices with regard to these vessels. Verbal and informal notices were given, as a result of which all the nuisances and defects were remedied before the vessels left the port again. 2,417 re-visits were made to vessels in connection with nuisances and defects, rat destruction etc.

### NUISANCES AND DEFECTS:

Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health accounted for 49, and structural defects caused through wear and tear 514 of the total found.

### DIRT, VERMIN AND OTHER CONDITIONS PREJUDICIAL TO HEALTH:

Dirty and verminous crews' quarters, foul water closets, dirty food lockers, choked scuppers, and accumulations of refuse accounted for the majority of the nuisances under this heading, and





most of these could have been avoided by the exercise of more care and stricter supervision of the crews.

The main type of vermin found on the vessels are cockroaches, which found their way into most parts of the accommodation, and the bed bug, which to a great extent was localised in the sleeping quarters.

A considerable number of vessels are now carrying and using insecticides during the voyages and it was noticeable that the infestation in these vessels was kept down to a minimum, if not entirely eradicated.

When vessels were heavily infested with vermin, disinfection was carried out by means of the 4-Cide method (pressure spraying), followed by the application of Gammaxene or Fumite (D.D.T.) or by fumigation with hydro-cyanide. Slight infestations were dealt with by dismantling bunks and fittings, and using a hand spray with liquid insecticide into all crevices.

#### STRUCTURAL DEFECTS CAUSED THROUGH WEAR AND TEAR:

Defective port frames, linings and broken glasses, defective heating apparatus, bunks, water closets, lockers, and leaky decks, were responsible for the greater number of this type of defect, and many other such defects were caused by misuse and lack of attention. Other defects dealt with were defective heaters, showers, entrance doors, water service pipes, hand pumps, floors, unsheathed ventilators, and leaky skylights.

#### PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS 1933 & 1945, ARTICLE 19.

Seventy-eight vessels were inspected and searched in connection with the issue of deratisation exemption certificates.

Certificates issued:- Deratisation 5. Exemption 78. Total 83.

With a few exceptions all vessels from foreign ports are examined for evidence of rats, and when recent indications are found precautions are taken to prevent the rats making their way ashore.





THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (APPLICATION TO SHIPPING) ORDER, 1951. )

This Order became operative from 1st. October, and in addition to the functions they exercise, in common with other local authorities, Port Health Authorities are empowered to issue Rodent Control Certificates. The purpose of these certificates is to relieve Authorities from the necessity of inspecting vessels which are known to be free or to have been recently freed from rats and mice, and the period of validity has been limited to four months.

23 vessels were inspected under this order but it was not found necessary to issue any certificates as those on board were still valid.

NUMBER AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS VISITING THE PORT

DURING 1951 :-

British	...	...	...	921
Dutch	...	...	...	122
Norwegian	...	...	...	110
French	...	...	...	89
Swedish	...	...	...	17
Italian	...	...	...	22
Belgian	...	...	...	5
Spanish	...	...	...	13
German	...	...	...	15
Danish	...	...	...	8
Portuguese	...	...	...	2
American	...	...	...	19
Greek	...	...	...	12
Eirean	...	...	...	3
Panamanian	...	...	...	31
Turkish	...	...	...	4
Chilean	...	...	...	4
Liberian	...	...	...	2
Brazilian	...	...	...	1
Indian	...	...	...	1
Egyptian	...	...	...	1
Syrian	...	...	...	1
Portorican	...	...	...	1
Faroese	...	...	...	1
Hondurasian	...	...	...	1

1,407







FOOD INSPECTION : FOOD & DRUGS ACTS 1938 & 1944.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS 1937 & 1948.

The inspection, examination and control of foodstuffs imported under the above regulations has been greatly facilitated by the co-operation of the Officers of H.M. Customs and Excise.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1948)

It was not found necessary to take any action under these Regulations during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926.

No importation of Milk to which the above regulations apply was made during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1924 & 1948.

Helford River: There is apparently no risk of sewage pollution in this River except for some surface drainage high up at its source.

Percuil River, St. Mawes: There is some risk of sewage pollution in this river, although precautions are taken as far as possible to obviate the danger.

Truro River: There is definite risk of pollution with sewage and surface water in the river. Oysters taken from this river bed are laid down elsewhere for cleansing purposes.

Penryn River: There is definite risk of pollution with sewage and surface water in this river. Oysters taken from the beds in this river are laid down elsewhere for cleansing purposes.

The majority of the Oysters are sent to London.

There have been no samples examined during the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F. JACKETT,

Port Sanitary Inspector.



FOOD INSPECTION : FOOD & DRUGS ACTS 1938 & 1944.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS 1937 & 1948.

The inspection, examination and control of foodstuffs

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THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1948.

It was not found necessary to take any action under these

Regulations during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926.

No importation of Milk to which the above regulations apply

was made during the year.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1924 & 1948.

Helford River: There is apparently no risk of sewage pollution in

this River except for some surface drainage high up at its source.

Exe River, St. Mary's: There is some risk of sewage pollution in

this river, although precautions are taken as far as possible to

obviate the danger.

Tarso River: There is definite risk of pollution with sewage and

surface water in the river. Oysters taken from this river bed are

laid down elsewhere for cleansing purposes.

Pennine River: There is definite risk of pollution with sewage and

surface water in this river. Oysters taken from the beds in this

river are laid down elsewhere for cleansing purposes.

The majority of the Oysters are sent to London.

There have been no samples examined during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

CHETT,

Port Health Inspector.

